

KIRK ANDERSON

THE VALLEY TAN.

BY KIRK ANDERSON.

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THE VALLEY TAN.

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Pike's Peak Poetry.

Hurrah for Pike's Peak! Where the breezes of Heaven wait the glittering dust on their far-sweeping wings; Where rank is unknown, and no station is given

To men in whose veins flows the life-tide of Kings. Who cares for the bliss which society gives, Or the love which we find at our hearth-stones alone?

Society spurns him who moneyless lives, And bears in his pockets no "rocks of his own."

Then farewell for a while to our altars and fires, And away to the land where are treasures untold;

We are filled with a passion which Mammon inspires, That nothing can tame except genuine gold!

And should comrades betray in whose friendship we trust, And shorten our days with some treacherous knife,

We shall die rich, no doubt, and send home-ward our dust, To gladden the hearts of our children and wife!

THE COLORADO EXPEDITION.

FORCE DISPATCHED AND OBJECTS CONTEMPLATED.

The Sixth Infantry.

Some days ago, we announced that General Clarke, as soon as the intelligence reached him of the affair between the United States Dragoons under Col. Hoffman, and the Mojave and Pah-Utah Indians, had issued the necessary orders to effectively carry out the views of the Government. The steamer Uncle Sam was chartered, and all the preparations made to establish the required posts in the Mojave country. In accordance with the orders issued by General Clarke, the following troops have been put in motion, viz:

- Co. F, 6th Infantry, Brevet-Major, Armistead, commanding, numbering in rank and file 782 men
- Co. I, 6th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Smith, 80 men
- Co. H, 6th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Marshall, 80 men
- Co. C, 6th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Higgins, 80 men
- Co. G, 6th Infantry, Capt. Ketchum, to join at San Diego, 80 men
- Co. K, 6th Infantry, Capt. Garnett, to join at Fort Yuma, 84 men
- Co. E, 6th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Clark, to join at Fort Yuma, 84 men
- Two companies 1st Dragoons, to march from Fort Tejon, 130 men
- One company Artillery, with two mountain howitzers, 60 men
- Total 760 men

Col. E. K. Mansfield, Inspector-General, will accompany the expedition as far as Fort Yuma, on a tour of inspection. The expedition will be intrusted to the command of Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Hoffman, 6th Infantry, with the following officers on his staff:

1st Lieut. James L. Corley, Adjutant, and A. A. Adjutant-General; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, Acting Quartermaster; Assistant Surgeon Milhau, and Assistant Surgeon Edgar.

The troops from this place and Benicua, viz: Companies F and H, I and C, will sail on the steamer Uncle Sam, at 10 o'clock this morning, for the mouth of the Colorado, stopping at San Diego for Company G, which will be placed on board at that point. On reaching the

mouth of the Colorado river, the small steamers employed on that stream will convey the troops to Fort Yuma, where they will be joined by companies K and E, which have been ordered to march from San Bernardino, so as to reach Fort Yuma about the same time, as well as by two companies of the 1st Dragoons, numbering one hundred and thirty men, which have received orders to march from the Tejon, and by the Artillery company now at Fort Yuma. The remainder of the journey into the Mojave country will be made by marching, and the troops will be accompanied by pack mules. The march will probably be conducted on the western bank of the river, until the command arrives at Beale's crossing, when they will be disposed of as circumstances may require.

It is not designed to wage war against the Indians, but to establish certain posts, now become necessary to the safety of the Overland Mail route, which passes through the Mojave country, and to chastise the Indians in case they prove refractory and hostile. The operations will be defensive rather than offensive, and no assault will be made upon the Indians unless courted by themselves.

Companies F and H, of the 6th Infantry, passed through our city yesterday, to go on board the steamer; and their fine military appearance was a subject of general remark and eulogy. They had the air of active service—soldiers in every sense of the word. These men had already exhibited their zeal and devotion by their exposures and sufferings during the Mormon campaign; they had already marched across the continent, a distance of several thousand miles; they had given every evidence of their loyalty and courage, and were then commencing another tedious travel of over two thousand miles, preparatory to commencing another fatiguing and active campaign, in which there was no little of danger and privation, and a mere modicum of military glory as a recompense. The brave fellows will leave us with the heart felt wishes of our community for their welfare and safety, and the earnest conviction that, at all times and under all circumstances, the noble Sixth will gallantly maintain the high name and position that regiment has honorably won on many blood-stained fields.—St. Louis Herald.

Shocking Murder.

Two Men taken from Jail and Hung by a Mob.

[From the Omaha Nebraska Extra, Jan 10.]

About eight o'clock last Saturday evening, the jail in this city was entered by a party of fifteen or twenty men—the precise number not ascertained—and two prisoners named Braden and Daly—whose arrest and imprisonment for horse stealing we noticed last week—were forcibly taken therefrom. The keys to the cell where the prisoners were confined were first obtained by some person walking boldly into a room occupied by Mr. Reeves, the jailor—in his absence—and taking them from the nail on which they were hanging, and retreating before his exit could be prevented by the females who were present. There were three ladies in the room—which is immediately over the jail—at the time, and on going to the door they beheld a number of men descending to the basement where the prisoners were confined. None of the persons were disguised, and all were unknown to the women. On being asked what they wanted, one of the persons advised the ladies to be quiet and they should not be hurt; and in a few minutes the whole number reappeared with the

prisoners, threw the keys into the door and departed. A messenger was immediately dispatched to another part of the city for Mr. Reeves and an alarm given, but too late to avert the evil already accomplished.

Nothing further was heard or known of the affair until near ten o'clock yesterday, (Sunday) when our people were startled by a rumor that the prisoners were seen hanging by the neck to a tree, some two miles above Florence, and about eight miles north of this city.—This rumor proved alas! too true. On visiting the spot indicated both bodies were found as described, where they must have been suspended at least twelve hours.—The prisoners were shackled at the time they were taken from the jail, and the irons were still on when the bodies were discovered. The corps of Braden presented the most frightful spectacle of which it is possible to conceive—the rope, either by accident or design, having been placed in his mouth instead of under his chin, by his inhuman murderers.

The bodies were brought to this city last evening, and a Coroner's Inquest called, which is still in session. The Inquest is held with closed doors, and the evidence adduced will not transpire until its close.

Suspicion points strongly towards several persons residing at or near Rockport, Washington county, as the perpetrators of this horrid crime, and a posse of men from this city, under Deputy-Sheriff Page, started this morning to make arrests.

Of the persons murdered we know but little. Braden was an American by birth, apparently about thirty years of age. He was a man of powerful frame, and bore the reputation of being a very dangerous and desperate character. He lived in Harrison county, Iowa, and leaves a wife. Daly was about twenty-five years old, and so far as we can learn, had always been regarded as a quiet and inoffensive, but rather weak young man. He also lived in Harrison county and was unmarried.

A deep feeling of regret and just indignation pervades this community, and a settled determination to bring to justice all who were concerned in so revolting an outrage.

The Slander of Gov. Cumming.

It is boldly charged in Washington by gentlemen who profess to know what they are talking about, that Gov. Cumming, of Utah, has become a Mormon.

The above report, from an Atlantic paper, has finally got into circulation in California. A more baseless slander was never perpetrated upon a worthy and conscientious public officer. The "gentlemen who profess to know," in the matter referred to, are aware that in asserting such an infamous scandal, they are striking at the character of an honorable man, whose distance from the originators of the libel renders it difficult for him to refute, even were he disposed to take notice of it. The statement is one of those stories made up out of whole cloth, for political capital and for base purposes, to further which no means are considered as too contemptible.

Gov. Alfred Cumming is a native of Georgia, and married a daughter of one of the most distinguished physicians of Boston, a lady possessing the most elegant accomplishments, and who has accompanied him to Utah Territory. His whole career, from his earliest entrance into public life, has been that of an honorable man and a gentleman, incapable of the disgrace attributed to him. During the dreadful reign of the cholera in 1836, Governor—then Colonel—Cumming was Mayor of Augusta, Ga. His

conduct throughout that trying epoch was heroic and self-sacrificing. Night and day he devoted his time and services to alleviating the cause of his suffering fellow citizens. Many yet survive to bless the hand that ministered to their wants and saved their lives. The people, on his retirement, presented him with a splendid service of plate in testimony of his generous conduct.

For some years he was stationed at Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis. At the commencement of the Mexican war he was at Point Isabel, and afterwards on the southern line, attached to Gen. Scott's staff. Subsequently he was detailed by Government to visit several tribes of Indians in the far West, and won the fullest approbation of the Administration by his conciliatory and resolute management. His harmonizing influence extended far and wide, and probably did much toward preventing war in the sections which he visited, and his skill thus saved the Government the expenses of a savage war. His services to the country have been eminent, and in not one of the important duties committed to his judgment has he failed to manifest wisdom and ability.

In selecting a guiding spirit for the trying emergency arising out of the Mormon rebellion in 1857, the Government saw in Col. Cumming the man for the time and the place. The duties of the position were responsible and delicate. There was no precedent by which to be guided. The majesty of the law was to be asserted if necessary, by force, but bloodshed was to be avoided if possible. Thus thrown upon his own resources, and far removed from the countenance of the Government, placed among a hostile, fanatical and lawless people, the qualities of prudence, forbearance, firmness, and no small degree of administrative talent were demanded. These he has shown himself to possess. His mission has thus far been entirely successful. It is this man whom hired detractors assail for partisan purposes.—The falsehood can only eventually recoil upon the heads of its originators.—S. F. Times.

"LET ME KISS HIM FOR HIS MOTHER."—The editor of the New Orleans Advertiser has this incident about the ravages of the yellow fever in that city, related to him by one of the Methodist pastors:

"The preacher was called a few days since to attend the funeral of a young man. Before his sickness he was a stout, buoyant, manly youth. He was from the State of Maine, and had been here but a short time. He was attacked by yellow fever, and soon died, with no mother or relative to watch by his bedside, or to soothe him, with that sympathy which none but those of our own 'dear kindred blood,' can feel or manifest. He died among strangers, and was buried by them. When the funeral service was over, and the strange friends who had ministered to him were about to finally close the coffin, an old lady who stood by stopped them, and said: 'Let me kiss him for his mother.' We have yet to find the first man or woman to whose eye this simple recital has not brought tears."

A few days since, workmen removing goods from the basement of a grocery store in Cincinnati, disturbed a barrel containing sourkraut, which had fermented, and when shaken exploded with a loud noise, blowing the staves in all directions, but fortunately injured no person.

Death of a Distinguished Beauty.

[London Correspondence of the New York Times.]

One of the most distinguished beauties of English society has been prematurely snatched away by death within the last few days. Lady Clementina Villiers, the second daughter of the Earl of Jersey, has been for several years the most admired and sought after of the daughters of the aristocracy. The greatest fortunes and some of the greatest titles, in the United Kingdom, have been at her feet; but, as is well known, she retained her inflexible resolution not to accept any of them. Her affections were said to have been early won by a clergyman possessing but an inconsiderable benefice, and not likely by his talents to obtain a more prominent position in the Church. Her worldly and fashionable parents refused their assent to such a match, and unlike her sister, Lady Adela, who ten years ago eloped with Captain Ibbotson, she continued to reside with her parents, and to accompany her mother in the incessant round of society in which the old lady lives. Nor was her amiability limited to the too faithful performance of filial obligations. When her brother, the late member for Rochester, became so embarrassed as to be obliged to leave the country, many of his outstanding engagements were brought up by his mother, who as the heiress of Mr. Child, the banker, still possessed a remnant of her once splendid fortune. The liabilities soon exhausted Lady Jersey's personal resources, and Lady Clementina spontaneously resolved to devote many thousands of that which had been settled on herself, to liquidate her brother's debts. Those who observed her gradually attenuated form and slowly fading beauty, as year after year she returned to the joyless haunts of aristocratic frivolity and fashion, could not but perceive that, however care might succeed in preserving the lineaments of loveliness, the spirit within was perishing of "Love's sweet want." The last time I stood near her was at a densely thronged assembly at one of those mansions in Piccadilly famed for the brilliancy of its receptions. She was dressed en suite in bright blue, and wore upon her head, which was of exquisitely moulded form, a wreath of roses of the same color placed perfectly horizontally, as you may sometimes see them worn by the Tyrolean peasants at their village festivals. The grace and gentility of her demeanor as she swam lightly on from room to room, with the passing recognition of a little word for those she knew, was as exquisite and apparently effortless as in the sunniest morning of her life. But the gaiety of girlhood had passed away, and the ambition of womanhood had not come; and it seemed to me often as she paused, awaiting an opening in the sometimes almost impenetrable crowd, her eye acquired the abstracted look, and her statue-like form the air of immobility which belongs rather to a state of trance than to that of active life. Her eldest sister was married some years ago to Prince Nicholas Esterhazy; she lived not very happily, it is said, for about two years, and then died after a short illness. And now another is added to the series of blighted hopes with which the haughty, selfish and worthless house of Jersey has been visited.

Across the face of Prussian bank notes is printed some fifty times in very small type, the penalty for counterfeiting, which is from five to fifteen years' imprisonment, so that convicted counterfeiters cannot plead ignorance of the law.



## THE VALLEY TAN.

KIRK ANDERSON, Editor.

G. S. L. CITY, MARCH 1, 1859.

The Eastern Mail due last Sunday, had not arrived up to the present writing (Tuesday 10 o'clock,) and we shall go to Press without it.

The snow storms in the mountains and passes must have been terrible.

## Federal Courts in Utah.

After nine years' experience of the working of their code of laws, and after its being over and often "magnified" as a great monument of Mormon wisdom, it was deemed necessary at the late session of the Legislature to alter very essentially its provisions as to juries.

Over this contrivance has been thrown a very thin veil, and the trick is transparent.

As this legislation runs, the "county court" is to select fifty men, eligible to serve as jurors, whose names are to be placed in the custody of the clerk, who upon venire issued is to draw therefrom twenty four names respectively for grand and petit juries.

A year's constant residence, ownership of taxable property and payment of taxes, is made a necessary qualification for any juror.

Our readers remember what Jedediah M. Grant said about the effect of the "brief explanations" of Brigham Young in producing unanimity in the jury box; and will readily perceive what a steady eye this little arrangement has to the preservation of ecclesiastical influence, by giving the power to exclude from jury service every body who is not subject to those "explanations" which have such talismanic effect in producing unanimity in the panel.

What an easy method! this alteration of the law presents, of giving before-hand such explanations as will effectually prevent the faithful from "sucking in the dirt and filth of Gentile courts, ostensibly courts in Utah."

If Brigham, by virtue of the secret oath, bound league and mysteries of Mormonism, claims and exercises the right to instruct jurors what to do, surely this "county court" is equally pliant to his purposes.

But we would like to know where this "county court" sprang from. A court is defined to be "a place where justice is judicially administered;" and upon examining the act creating this court, we find an attempt to invest it with considerable judicial power. It adjudicates on roads, controls timber and water privileges, grants mill sites, &c., &c.

Now, the organic act, which is the supreme law here, provides that the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts and in justices of the peace. The establishment of this court, therefore, is a plain violation of that organic act and a gross assumption of power derogatory to the dignity and authority of Congress.

It has been suddenly discovered too that a departure from the laws of all the States, with whose codes we are familiar, was necessary in Utah, and a year's previous uninterrupted residence, &c., is now required to make a competent juror. Nine years' experience has just shed this light on the legislative mind.

This is a part also of the scheme to open up a readier way for those "explanations" upon which Jeddy placed such reliance.

All these laws, however, will come up for the consideration of the Federal judges, for decision upon their effect and validity—for, happily, they hold check upon legislation based upon a usurpation of legislative power. It may turn out that the laws of the United States have been extended over this Territory wherever applicable, and that the Legislature may be confined to authorized legislation supplemental to, instead of in derogation of them.

The time has passed, and will never return, when the United States Courts can be broken up, and "the boys let loose" on them, because the Judges may feel it their duty to decide against the validity of a territorial law. Thoughtless and superficial men there doubtless are, who laugh and snigger over these embarrassments which have been thrown in the way of federal authority in this Territory; but the time may come when they will laugh out of the other corner of the mouth.

Are the laws of the United States and its officers respected here as good loyal people ought to respect their authority? Was the decision of the Judges and of Governor Cumming respected in relation to the lawful seat of government? Did not the Legislature meet in the Social Hall, in this city, contemporaneously with the meeting at Fillmore? Did they not adjourn to meet in this city at

the next session—thus doggedly and pertinaciously insisting upon their views and construction of the law of the case, as though they came by the inspiration of God himself.

But still more under counsel the Mormon portion of the Grand Jury, met last night we understand, in the Social Hall, to reverse Judge Sinclair's order, respecting the pay of the Jurors, for attendance on the late District Court, and thus to impeach his record books. Could impudence go further?

We understand also that a learned Judge, lately, from Australia, has offered to rip the thing up for twenty-five dollars a head. Admirable Judge! Great fountain of legal light! try it at Washington, if you dare.

We need not go on with instances, of the want of respect, which seems to pervade the acts of the leaders here, to the United States Officers. They disregard their acts, indulge in foul-mouthed abuse of them, in the Legislature, and secretly hate and despise the commissions they bear.

Now this whole Utah affair must have an end. A day of reckoning will come. When all pacific measures shall have been exhausted, and "omissions, errors, and evident imperfections in the law," aided by low cunning and intrigue, shall demonstrate the hollow-heartedness of the recipients of a Territorial Government. Congress will deal out stern justice, and cut out the "loathsome ulcer."

Legislative usurpation will then be powerless—Judges will no longer be insulted and annoyed; but the rattle of the drum may be heard instead of Legislative abuse, and bayonets be more potent than those "explanations" which ignore bills of indictment, for a cold blooded murder, committed on soul-saving principles.

## Assembly Soirees.

These delightful reunions, seem to grow in popular favor, and the Hall is crowded every night. The next one will come off on Thursday night.

Stealing animals seems to be on the increase. We have heard of five instances within a week, where mules and horses have been stolen in the neighborhood of this City.

We understand that there is a duel on the tapis—We are not permitted to say farther.

We understand that the Indians South, in the neighborhood of Santa Clara, under the lead of Kanosh, are creating another disturbance, and ordering settlers from their lands. Nothing short of a good Dragoon will ever do these fellows any good.

Our last advices from the Camp inform us that all was quiet. Several deserters who had been captured, have been punished, and the usual order reigned. There is no money there, and will not be until Major Prince, returns from California; the fact is, there is precious little money in this City; our "beloved brethren," especially the rulers, we presume have Cashed it with some ulterior object doubtless in view. The Sutter's stores are as popular as ever, and we are glad to record that credit is good, and that all hands live in the hopes that there is a "good time coming."

The darkies seem to be getting ostreperous; we have heard of two fights between "cullod pussons" within the last two days, in both instances pistols were used, but unfortunately no one was hurt.

We think it is time the City Council was taking prompt measures and pass some stringent laws in relation to negroes carrying fire arms. It is bad enough to see every white man and even child you meet with their side batteries, let alone seeing a revolver swung to the side of every negro in the streets. It is a subject that demands legislation and it should be acted upon.

It has been snowing for a week, and from present indications it would seem that winter never would "bust." We have almost abandoned hopes of ever seeing spring come, and were it not for the scriptural assurance in relation the seasons we should entirely give it up.

Below we give some extracts from a discourse delivered in the Tabernacle, April 17, 1853, of the Prophet's opinion of what he called the Gladdenites, a sect in this country who had the intelligence and courage to leave Mormonism, and we will venture the opinion farther from what we see, hear and know in this community that, to use the language of the razor strop man, "there are a few more left"—nay, a great many.

It will also be observed, that the professed

prophet of the Lord speaks very humiliatingly about riches, and gives a dash of his own personal experience.

What are the facts? that while the poor and laboring Mormons are compelled to pay tithings, he luxuriates like a Sultan in his palace. The great majority of the people, we have reason to believe, know this fact. It was only a few weeks since that a Tennessee bank went down with \$10,000 of Brigham Young's money; and the probability is, that if the "corral" which he inhabits were to be exposed, there would be enough gold found to create a small Pike's Peak excitement.

"I wish to say a few words about some men and families in this city, called Gladdenites. We have been pretty severe upon them, but nowhere, except in the pulpit, to my knowledge. I counsel my brethren to keep away from their houses; let them alone, and treat them as courteously as you would any other person. Do you inquire whether I have any grounds for giving this advice? I answer, I have. For there are few men in this congregation who know when to stop, should they find themselves engaged in a contest with one of that class of people, therefore let them alone entirely. Those individuals are disagreeable to me, and so are their doctrines. The man they held up in low and degraded in his spirit, feelings, and life; I have not patience to hear anything said about him. I have known him too long, and too well, not to be satisfied of the wickedness of his heart.

You say you wish to do right, and please the Lord in all your actions; but were I to adopt an evil practice, the greater portion of this community would follow it. Why not follow me then in doing right? Righteousness, in whomsoever found, will never lead you astray; while wickedness will lead you to ruin. No man, possessing the Spirit of the Lord, can for a moment believe Gladden Bishop's writing. If it were possible, his system is more foolish than the exhibition of Free Masonry I have referred to.

I wish this community to understand, that what has been said here touching those men, and their views, has been with no other design than to cause them to use their tongues as they ought, and cease abusing me and this people. Some of them visited me yesterday, and wished to know if it was safe for them to stay here. I told them they were as safe as I was, if they did not undertake to make us swallow, whether or not, something we are not willing to take. We have been driven, and re-driven, said I, and if corrupt people stay in our midst, they have got to use their tongues properly. They promised they would, if they might stay.

If they wish to live here in peace, I am willing they should, but I do not wish them to stir up strife. I never expected that this community would be composed entirely of Latter Day Saints, but I expected there would be goats mixed among the sheep, until they are separated; I do not look for any thing else, but I wish them to behave themselves in their sphere, also the sheep; and let the goats associate with their goatish companions, and not endeavor to disturb the equanimity of the sheep in their pasture.

This comparison will apply to this people, and those men. If they wish to labor, and obtain a living, they are welcome to do so; but they are not at liberty to disturb the peace of their neighbors in any way; neither let this people disturb them, but grant them every privilege claimed by, and belonging to American citizens. Let them meet together and pray, if they please; this is their own business. Let them do as some did in a camp-meeting in York State—one man met another and said, "How do you do?" "How are they getting along on the camp-ground?" "Why they are serving God like the very devil," was the reply. And the Gladdenites may serve God like the devil, if they will keep out of my way, and out of the way of this people.

The men who visited me yesterday, stated that they believed Joseph was a true prophet, and that they were full blooded Mormons; indeed they seemed to have in them an extra charge of Mormon blood. I asked one of them if he had any confidence in the endowment. He confessed he had no faith in it. I then asked him if he did not believe that Joseph Smith was a fallen prophet. His reply was, "I rather think he is."

When a man throws a stone at me, and with it dashes his own brains out, I have nothing to say. He called himself a full blooded Mormon, and almost in the same breath declared Joseph was a fallen prophet, and that he had no confidence in the endowment. How is it in reality with those men? Why they have not a particle of faith either in Joseph Smith, or the Book of Mormon. I told one of them, who professed to be so honest that he wanted the Lord to come down from heaven that moment and judge him, that five years would not pass away before he would be cursing, and swearing, and proclaiming blasphemously against every good principle in heaven and on earth.

They do not know what they believe; neither do they know what they have received; they think they know that you are out of the right way, and that they are walking in it. When they say this people are going to be destroyed by the judgment of God, it is to me like the cracking of thorns under the pot. Pass along, and mind your own business, is a fit reply to their declarations.

How many times has he made us poor? Thousands of dollars worth of property in houses and land, which the Lord gave me, are now in the East, in the hands of our enemies. I never said they were mine, they were the Lord's, and I was one of his stewards.

When I went to Kirtland, I had not a coat in the world, for previous to this, I had given away everything I possessed, that I might be free to go forth and proclaim the plan of salvation to the inhabitants of the earth. Neither had I a shoe to my feet, and I had to borrow a pair of pants; and a pair of boots. I stayed there five years, and accumulated five thousand dollars. How do

you think I accomplished this? Why the Lord Almighty gave me those means. I have often had that done for me that has caused me to marvel. I know, as well as I know I am standing before you to-day, that I have had money put into my trunk, and into my pocket without the instrumentality of any man. This I know to a certainty, ask an apostate, if they can, in truth bear testimony to such a thing. They cannot do it.—Enough about that.

Again, I say if Mormonism is not all I anticipated it to be, it is nothing, if it is not in me, and I in it, if it is not at all, and in all to me, I am deceived in myself, it is every thing in heaven, and on earth to those who possess it truly; but lose this, and as I told you the other day what remains will dwindle, perish, decay, decompose, and be reduced to its native element, or in other words be thrown into the mill to be ground over.

We take the following extract from a letter written in April last, and which was picked up on the road. It was written in this City, in French, and directed to a lady in St. Louis.

It shows the fanaticism of Mormonism and the ridiculous pretensions of that Saint Brigham Young, who, ensconced in his Corral, has so often misled and deceived "this people," by his so called revelations and prophecies.

We have every reason to believe that the eyes of the people are being opened, and that they are beginning to look with contempt upon their spiritual rulers, who fatten upon their muscle, and grow rich from the honest sweat that drips from their brows. It is the masses who suffer, whose earnings, under a Church discipline, is wrung from them to enrich the coffers of an ecclesiastical hierarchy.

"You believed doubtless, that the American Government by sending 3000 soldiers of the regular army, with 16 pieces of cannon, would easily bring to their senses the poor Mormons, hang Brigham Young, the Twelve Apostles, the Bishops—in fact our principal chiefs. Well! I now teach you, if you know it not already, that having reached Fort Bridger, the Prophet of the Lord in a loud voice cried out: Stop, halt there! you shall come no farther, and immediately the American army, paralyzed by an invisible hand in all its movements, could not take a single step in advance; and after passing five months buried in the snows, it will now retreat back and return to the States, without having been able to enter our valleys and fulfil its abominable mission. As for me having kept my faith and wishing to remain faithful to the end, I consider this check of the army of our enemy a very great miracle, and one of the most striking proofs that our church is truly the only church of Jesus Christ on the earth."

From what you tell me in your letter, it is apparent that you will return to Jersey with your two boys. As to this, I have nothing to say; you will do as you see fit.

Permit me merely to make you recollect never to lose sight of the fact that after your death you will reap nothing but what you have sown—be it in Jersey, or anywhere else. You had the reputation of being a very sensible and intelligent woman, but nevertheless you have lost all that you had. Try at least not to lose your soul.

You can understand very well that a church which can, without firing a single gun, put to flight the American army, and which laughs and holds in derision the whole power of the United States, possesses strength enough to disdain all that Mr. and Mrs. Vicg, Mr. and Mrs. Benham and yourself could say or do in Jersey.

Farwell then, dear lady. I expect to leave here shortly to go and regulate my family affairs in France, and to preach the gospel in my native land and in Jersey."

KIRK ANDERSON, Esq.:

SIR—Allow me to call the attention of your patrons, to the subject of *Christian piety*, which, in view of the mutability of human institutions and events; the changes of time and fluctuation of fortune, is certainly not unworthy of serious reflection.

I am induced to allude to this subject from the evident signs of decline in many of the external indications of this virtue (as it is here understood,) among the saints of these latter days, and confess myself at a loss to account for the lukewarmness that has prevailed during the present winter.

It was not so formerly, as may be perceived by the contrast between the cold, apathetic, and insipid discourses, delivered recently by Professor Pratt, and those spirited extracts which have appeared from time to time in the "Valley Tan," and mark the enthusiasm of former times.

You have doubtless read many of the discourses from which you have quoted, and felt somewhat amused at their intrepidity; but if you could only have been present, to behold the orators, writhing under the influence of the most violent emotions; to hear those heated sentences ringing in your ears, with all those embellishments of music which Br. Carrington so wantonly clips out, the effect upon your mind must certainly have been greatly heightened. Perhaps you would have imagined yourself in the presence of the Athenian Orator, hurling philippics at the King of Macedon, (and perhaps you would not.)

When the mind reverts back, it seems but a day since Mormonism was a blaze of enthusiasm. Every other consideration gave place to the excitement of the reformation.

The arch fiend was to be chained for sand years, and the advent of the missionaries and teachers were confidently expected. The voice of the streets, the thronged hearthstone, encouraging the thimble of their master—catechizing and the exercise of certain institutions, functions of nature, pertaining to the Celestial Standard, till every man and child, became as Br. Heber, exclaiming "like a tallowed rag," in the hands of the Priesthood.

But where now are those intrepid of the Mormon faith? Has this Kingdom, no more interest to subvert the late reformation perfected the of the saints, and exempted them from temptation and sin? Then the lack of enthusiasm—this relaxation of the Lord? Why should the boasted the Lord? shrink back in his late, to animate and encourage the faithful, or to terrify the wayward, tending with the sound of his mighty

CAMP FLOYD, U. T.  
Feb. 24, 1859.

Mr. Editor:

Our mail for the week arrived last night; we had almost given up. 22d our Camp was pretty lively; all were suspended for the day, and on this a National Salute was fired by Company 3rd artillery, commanded by Br. Reynolds. During the firing the bands played the National Air.

A difficulty occurred across the Post, in what is known as Adolphe between a citizen by the name of O'Neil, being at anchor in a Mexican, which resulted in the death of O'Neil. O'Neil is still at large, a party of citizens started in pursuit, but that he would have been lynched the spot. This town is a complete of grog shops and gambling houses, a day passes without several runs to the present time none of a very nature.

The commanding officer, to prevent culties between soldiers and citizens, first place appointed several non-commissioned officers as Provost Sergeants, and wards issued an order that no enlisted should cross the creek without a pass; thus making it a part of the duty of Provost to enquire of every one that may see if they have a pass; and do, but too often in an insulting manner, we have had no performances in our theatre since my last, owing I believe, to illness of one of the principal actors, hope she may be able to appear on the evening, as we miss them very much.

Very much,  
COMEDY

The Right of Search.  
THE EFFECT OF MR. BUCHANAN'S  
ON THE SUBJECT.

[From the London Times, Jan. 4.]

General Cass, it appears, considers issued by the British government the protection of the Plenipotentiary of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

These orders were, that if the State of Arizona required for its defence from the active intervention of military power, British armed force was to land, and hand them over, if American, to their own government, and, having done so, only to be exercised during the time of the diplomatic representative of the country, in the country. Mr. Hunt.

For many years past, it could be found at night, under such circumstances, mere tools of the dominant party in the State, and seize as filibusters who were chosen to designate by that name, maintains also that, although the purpose of defending its diplomatic representative, because such force would be a purpose of defending its diplomatic representative, within the meaning of the occupation-Bulwer treaty, no such difficulty in the United States, in accordance with the President's Message, for the purpose of the route across the Isthmus, placing it in the permanent "occupation" of the United States, Lord Malmesbury, both proceedings would be right—our protection of the route. Mr. Dallas, the American intervention would be but our wrong.

The objection comes with an ill time when we are actually engaged in an attempt to get rid of that Montecitorio which the United States consider an "occupation" within the meaning of the treaty. It is not reasonable to consider strictness as if they were treaty stipulations or to suppose that our officers will have difficulty or require any assistance from the filibusters whom they are repressing, and more especially ungrateful, the civil when it is remembered that the of the orders is to protect a British

ist engaged in negotiating a treaty



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ON THE SUBJECT.

from the London Times, Jan. 4.]

old Mines on the Gila River.

ARIZONA, OR GADSDEN  
PURCHASE, TERRITORY OF  
NEW MEXICO, Dec. 20, 1858.

The recent Gold Discoveries on the Gila—Prospect of the Miners—Scarcity of Provisions—Climate, &c., &c.

As I know that you are always anxious to before your readers every interesting fact concerning the development of the resources of our country, I hasten to inform you of the discoveries of gold in this section of the country.

For many years past it was reported that gold could be found all along the Gila River, and I have frequently read of it in the columns of your paper; but the hostility of the Indians was such as to prevent parties who passed through the country from fully exploring it. It was not, however, considered that gold could be found so near the mouth of the river until about the middle of last August, when a Mr. Birch, an old California miner, who was passing through here on his way back to Texas, determined to stop and prospect the hills for a few days, as his cat... was fired after crossing the desert. He did not been an hour at work before he found several small pieces of gold merely by scratching with his knife. He then set to work and made himself a rocker, and commenced in earnest; and as there were at that time many emigrants on their way from Texas to California, they all stopped as they came along, and went to work also, until in about six or eight weeks there were about fifty men, most of them having families, camped and at work here.

About the first of November I and several others determined to go down from San Francisco and try our fortunes. We accordingly started here about the 20th of last November, and found some seventy men, mostly all at work. They have built themselves houses made of brush and mud, and called the place Gila City. It is situated fifteen miles above the junction of the Gila with the Colorado river, at which point Fort Yuma is located. There is a city laid out opposite Fort Yuma, in the Gadsden

purchase, called Arizona City, which contains but two mud houses, one of which is the Post Office for a large tract of country on both sides of the river. When we arrived at the mines we found that they were not doing so well as we had been informed; only four or five parties could be said to be making high wages—the others were only doing tolerably well. Taking all on an average, they were only making about four or five dollars a day to the man. I have seen some claims yield as high as fifty dollars per day to the man; and again, I have seen others that would not pay more than fifty cents per day.

The mines in this section of the country will never pay well, as a general thing, as the river is nearly half a mile distant from the nearest place where gold is found, and they have to haul the dirt in wagons to the river to wash it, for which they have to pay two dollars per load. Some loads yield as high as twenty dollars; others do not yield enough to pay for hauling. But should capitalists bring engines here and force the waters up to the hills, as in the California mines, then, indeed, they will pay handsomely. The mines here extend about five miles on each side of the river. There are three mining camps here at present. There are numbers of men coming here daily from California. Many of them stay here for a few days, and prospect a little, and not finding it as rich as they would wish, curse the country and go home again. But I have never seen any one who would go directly to work and keep at it steadily who could not make it pay well. There are a few companies who have made well of it. One company, I know, have taken out three thousand dollars in two months. The gold is found in the deep ravines, and in some places on the tops of the hills. There are scarcely any deep diggings. It is found mostly near the surface and on the bed rock in the gulches and ravines, where it was washed down the hills from decomposed quartz rock.

But this is merely a beginning, and no doubt when the adventurous pioneer Californians come down they will make their way up to the head waters of the Gila, where gold is said to be found in large quantities. Indeed, they are already beginning to organize a large body of men to proceed up, but they must be well armed and vigilant, as they will have to advance into the very heart of the Apache country. Should they organize an effective body of men I will go along with them and keep you informed of all that transpires. There are here, at present, some two hundred men, the majority of whom have no fixed claims, but are prospecting the country all around. I myself did the same for nearly three weeks, and not finding anything good, bought one-third of a claim which is paying well.

The climate of this country is delightful at this season of the year. We have now such weather as you have in New York, in October. It scarcely ever rains here except a few showers in August. The entire country for hundreds of miles is one vast region of barren hills and valleys. It never can be made much of as an agricultural country, as there are no means of irrigation, and the ground is highly impregnated with alkali. There is no timber except in some places, where there are a few mesquit or cottonwood trees to be found. Its only redeeming character is that it is extremely rich in minerals. Provisions are very high here, as everything has to be brought from California—chiefly from San Francisco, up the Gulf of California to the mouth of the Colorado, thence to Fort Yuma by steamer. The stages of the Overland Mail Company from St. Louis pass through here twice a week; so we have ample means for correspondence. I will now close this letter. In my next I will give you all the items of interest that may transpire here.

A San Francisco letter says: "Frazier river is almost unheard of. Every steamer brings down as many as can get away, and nearly all the adventurers thitherward have got back, looking considerably the worse for wear. It is only necessary to appear in a shocking bad hat, and dilapidated and well ventilated garments, to be hailed with a 'Hello! how's Frazier?' Every shabby, woe-begone looking chap is supposed to be one of 'em."

AN EX-CLERGYMAN IN A VERY BAD WAY.—The harbor police on Saturday evening arrested one Jacob B. Jones, until recently a preacher of the Methodist persuasion in the state of Maine, for carrying on a rig which nearly out-herods Herod. It is said that not finding preaching very profitable, he left the connection and came to this city, where he commenced the business of keeping a bowling alley and a rat pit, and soon after added to his business that of keeping a house for lady boarders. At the time of his arrest he was the conductor of two houses of ill-fame in Clark street, besides his other business. Jones is about thirty-five years of age, of good address, and when a preacher had a reputation for piety and eloquence.—*Boston Bee*, Jan. 17.

CHALLENGE OF THE WORLD.—An Ohio fellow, who is recommended as a respectable citizen, has accepted Tom Hyer's challenge to fight for \$10,000 a side, and the "championship." An Indiana big-eater has challenged the world to eat mud and milk with him for \$10 a side, and the "championship." The editor of the *Butte Record* challenges the world to lie with him on politics, for a clean shirt and the "championship."—*Sierra Citizen*.

## Interesting from Washington.

### THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.

DOUGLAS IS CAVING IN TO SLIDELL AND THE ADMINISTRATION, &c., &c.

[Special despatch to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON Jan. 16, 1859.

The boundaries of Arizona as agreed upon by the House Territorial Committee, make the Territory nearly seven times as long as it is broad. It was lengthened so that it might touch Texas, in order to facilitate the introduction of slavery.

On Tuesday next, Mr. Schuyler Colfax, with Mr. Graham, the Delegate elect from Colona, will appear before the committee on Territories to advocate the organization of the Territory of Colona.

Mr. Douglas attended the Administration caucus on Friday, much to the surprise and disgust of other anti-Leocompton members of Congress.

### PURCHASE OF CUBA.

[Special Washington despatches to the Herald.]

The Democratic Senatorial caucus yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of Senators in regard to Mr. Slidell's proposition placing in the hands of the President thirty millions of dollars as an installment for the purchase of Cuba, is looked upon as a matter of great importance.

Mr. Hunter made a speech against the proposition, and was followed by Messrs. Mason, Clay and Shields.

Mr. Douglas took strong grounds in favor of giving the money to the President. He thought the prospect of purchasing gloomy, but was willing to give the President money to make the attempt.

Mr. Douglas said there was but one way to get Cuba, and that was on the occurrence of another Black Warrior case, to siege the Island by way of retaliation, and negotiate afterwards, on the basis of *Uti Posseditis*.

Jefferson Davis was opposed to the idea of forcible seizure, and favored the proposition to purchase.

Messrs. Gwin, Slidell, Bigler and others, sustained the purchase policy.

On the vote being taken, there were only five votes against Mr. Slidell's proposition.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, will, on Tuesday present the report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for the purchase of Cuba.

It is said that the Douglas and Slidell affair is settled, and that these gentlemen are fast becoming friends. Hope is expressed generally that the individual assumption of Judge Douglas has been chastened, and he will hereafter act with the Democratic party. From present appearance, notwithstanding the vituperation of his indiscreet friends, such might be the inference.

### Affairs at the National Capitol.

The Acquisition of Cuba—What the Prospect is.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1859.

The fact that the readiness of the two committees on Foreign Relations to report bills, similar in form to the Slidell proposition, to give the President thirty millions towards the purchase of Cuba, was produced by the revelation on the part of the President of secret information received by him that a negotiation was feasible and might be successful, if properly initiated, has caused a great sensation here in the diplomatic and political circles.

Diplomatists begin to see that the purchase of Cuba would completely change the aspect of many of their pending questions with our government, and of the schemes regarding this country. Some of them, who have a personal knowledge of the Spanish Court, admit that in Madrid almost anything is possible. They do not doubt the fact that the President has such information, and are most anxious to learn the particulars of it. Further revelations, however, would only lead to a defeat of the negotiations, and they will not be made.

Senor Tassara, the Spanish Minister here, is in a constant state of perplexity and anxiety. When he first came he announced that if any one spoke to him on the subject of selling Cuba, he would take it as an insult, and if the Secretary of State adverted to the subject he would at once ask for his passports. Now he is on thorns to know who is the Spanish statesman that is to be approached with the thirty millions.

In political circles the sensation is even greater than in the diplomatic ones. It is now evident that on the Cuba question the democrats will present an unbroken

front, and the feeling is spreading that it will break up and annihilate the opposition in the North, if it is permitted to become a party question. A suggestion has been started among the republicans that they shall all vote for the Slidell proposition, and thus throw it out of the political and get it into the diplomatic field, where it will certainly take two if not three years to work it out to any conclusion. This will throw it over until after 1860, when it is not much matter what happens.

Seward is known to have stated that he would vote for the admission of Cuba; so has Giddings, of Ohio. Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is in favor of the acquisition. I am informed that Governor Chase, of Ohio, has written to Senator Wade that if the Cuba question is a part of the political canvass in 1860 the republicans will loose that State. Hale laughs at the idea of his fighting Cuba.

The plan of action proposed for the republicans on the thirty millions question is to follow the same course that they did on the British outrages question last summer, and go in for it even stronger than the democrats. Its advocates say that such a proceeding only commits them to a peaceable acquisition, which may be impossible, while it will divide the South, as the northern line of slave States fear that a large Cuba migration would carry off their slaves. There will yet be some curious jumps on this question.—*N. Y. Times*.

ASSAY OF PIKE'S PEAK GOLD.—The *St. Louis News*, Jan. 12th, says:

"Messrs. Clark, Bros. & Co., of this city have just received a report from the U. S. Assay Office, New York, of a lot of Pike's Peak gold, forwarded by them and at their request separately assayed. The quality of this gold is 968 1000 fine. California gold is about 880 1000 fine. This fact alone is proof that Pike's Peak is no humbug; for the fineness of gold is a matter beyond the control of speculators. The value of this lot is \$19 21 per ounce, as it came from the mines; and \$20 02 per ounce after melting and cleaning."

WHY DOUGLAS WENT TO HAVANA.—The *Free Trader*, a paper away off in Natchez, Miss., has discovered the cause of Senator Douglas' recent visit to the island of Cuba. It says:

His visit to Cuba was solely to establish an *intente cordiale* with the Havana that they might come into the Union after 1860, as they must, if the annexation is not sooner accomplished, in a quiet or friendly way, or, from personal observation, become acquainted with their strength and condition, their means of defence and the extent of their bellicosity, in order that when the power becomes his, and events tend so to shape the end, he may, by bold, prompt and efficient measures, accomplish by a *coup de main* what the idle diplomacy of the present and past puts at a greater distance from us, and renders us almost, if not quite, contemptible, as a nation, in the eyes of the world.

### Elopement of a Rich Heiress with a Negro.

Practical fruits of Abolitionism—The Happy Pair Married in Canada—The Girl Contented with her African Spouse.

We find the following in the *Detroit Free Press* of the 4th ult.:

An elopement and marriage took place on Saturday which was a little out of the usual line, sufficiently so, we imagine, to satisfy the most craving appetite for the novel and disgusting, both of which we have—the latter in sufficient quantity to turn any white stomach in existence. A young girl, named Sarah Judson, whose family lives on a fine property a mile or two from Pontiac, eloped on Saturday and came to Detroit. The partner of her flight was a black man, who has been in the employment of her father for some time in the capacity of farm hand. The first intimation that the father had of the parties was conveyed by the fact of their flight. They immediately crossed over to Windsor, upon reaching this city, fully sensible that they could never accomplish their unnatural designs on this side, as no official or clergyman could have been found who would have so far transgressed the bounds of decency as to unite the couple, the appearance of the girl being such as would forbid the union in the mind of any sensible man, to say nothing in the law of the case. Some individual was found in Canada who performed the ceremony, however, and the two were made one. They are

now in Wisconsin, enjoying the sweets of the honeymoon.

The father of the girl is a red hot abolitionist, of the whole hog or nothing, nigger as good as anybody's style. For a long series of years he has disgusted his neighbors with his ranting on abolition and amalgamation, of which he was disposed to abate not a jot or a tittle from its utmost limit. In order that he might not be said to preach what he did not practice, he made it a point to treat the numerous colored individuals whom he from time to time employed, as on a par with his own family. These doctrines he inculcated upon the understandings of his children, and he has the supreme satisfaction of witnessing, as the practical result of his teachings, his own daughter clasped in the embrace of a greasy nigger, willing and ready, and even enthusiastically reciprocal, in the sweet game of dalliance with which lovers delight to celebrate their unions. The brother of the girl came on the next day, arriving here on Sunday, and ascertaining their whereabouts, went to her and implored her to return. She was contented, however, loved her ebony half, was happy in his arms, and could not think of going back. The emotions of a brother at such a sight can better be imagined than described. Some men would have blotted out their disgrace with a single blow, but he had been taught that it was no sin against God or man that his young sister should repose in the embrace of a negro, and at the same time calmly look him in the face and say that she was contented. He went home as he had come, alone.

The girl is about eighteen years old. The family are said to have occupied a position in society which was first class, and the blow is consequently a terrible one. The father is rich, and the girl an heiress, which makes it very nice for the African of her choice. The matter has caused an intense excitement in the neighborhood where the parties are well known, the girl having been born and brought up where her parents reside. It is difficult to imagine any train of circumstances by which a young and intelligent girl could be brought to form a connection so repugnant to all the senses; yet the fact exists. A more complete retribution for the crime of fanaticism we never heard of. The least we can wish is that the father, undoubtedly well cured of his beliefs by this time, may be able to save his young daughter from the terrible future which now opens to her.

"A husband and wife, while traveling through the woods in haste, met with a melancholy accident, which is recorded in the following felicitous strain: "And while retreating through the woods, And through the tangled fern, He tore his muslin mention em's, And had to put on hern!"

Now the thing that puzzles us is, how she managed to navigate after being despoiled of her crinoline? She may have progressed, possibly, somewhat after the manner of the frog, of whom the poet saith:

"The frog is the scientifickest Of nature's handi-work— She neither hops, nor steps, nor jumps, But goes it with a jerk."

The following letter has been addressed to a gentleman of our town, by way of advertisement for its author, hoping since the gentleman to whom it is addressed is not able to accept the position tendered, that some lady or gentleman in this community, of the requisite qualifications, will find it to her or his interest to accept the position, which the character of the communication induces us to believe must be a very agreeable and edifying one to a person of literary taste.

Here is the letter, read it:

IREN CREEK BOTTOM.

Mr.—I am about to open a school in this happy place for the purpose of learning these pore benighted peepil gramer I tell you moast respected sur My hart bleedes for these peepil, they no so little of there oan language, having heard tell on you so often and of yore qualeteys in that branch I thought I would imploy you in my scool as I are a-goin to levee home for a short time I wood like for you to come and to take ceer of the scolars until I came back remember mee to yore most good and rite nobil wife

Yores with all dem respect

Miss JEMIMA JONES.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in all the courts of the Territory and especially in the U. S. District Courts, and Supreme Court. He will give efficient attention to all professional engagements.

OFFICE—West side of East Temple st., opposite Miller, Russell & Co's store, G. S. L. City, Nov. 4, 1858.



## Correspondence.

(From the Territorial Enterprise, Carson Valley.)

**EDITORS TERRITORIAL ENTERPRISE:**—As you have published a Card in your issue of last week, in which the Carson Valley correspondent of the San Francisco Herald is charged by seventy persons with falsehood, and as it is well known in California that I am that correspondent, I claim the privilege of replying through your columns.

Of the seventy signers of this Card about one-half are known to me; of the rest I never heard before, and for aught I know they may be mere supposititious personages. If the character of those whom I know were as well understood in California as here, I would deem it unnecessary to make any reply. "Carson," a correspondent of the Sacramento Union, whose real name is unknown to me, in a communication to that paper, declared that all those who compose the Mormon faction here, have two or more wives living somewhere, or are married to women who have more than one husband. It was not stated that all the husbands or wives resided in this Valley. My offence seems to be in admitting the truth of this charge. Knowing that some of the Mormon faction were so situated, I admitted the charge against the whole, being unprepared to deny it. I would gladly have refuted the charge if I could, which I intimated in my communication to the Herald.

The customs of all Christian countries for ages past have clearly defined the position of a man with two wives and a woman with two husbands. The laws of all such countries declare them criminal, and justly consign them to the penitentiary, nor does the name of religion mitigate the crime or its punishment. But polygamy is not the only crime which the Mormons and their sympathizers are guilty of, though they have the pardon of the President hanging about their necks, they stand convicted of treason before the bar of public opinion, and it is hardly fit that they be entrusted with the administration of the government.

The Card to which I have referred bears a falsehood upon its face, by declaring that there is not one man on the Eastern Slope of the Sierra Nevada who claims allegiance to the Mormon faith. One of the signers of the Card has told me often that he is a Mormon, in fact, he rarely loses an opportunity of declaring it publicly. A gentleman long resident here told me yesterday, in your presence, Mr. Editor, that he could name more than a dozen persons in this valley who "claim allegiance to the Mormon faith."

The ground of my opposition to the Utah statutes, or rather to their administration in this county, is falsely charged by one of the immaculate Seventy to my disappointment at not receiving the position now held by John Child; I can easily prove by Gov. Cumming himself that I never sought this appointment; and I could also prove to his Excellency that if I had done so I could have brought such influence to bear upon him in my favor as could have secured it to me. But I desire no official position, least of all do I wish to hold an office which I well know a great majority of the people would have remained vacant. When I am one of a minority on any question, I hope at least that it will be a respectable minority. I have mentioned this charge because it has appeared in one of the Sacramento papers.

Equally groundless is the charge which has been made against me that I affiliate with the Vigilance Committee here. I have always opposed and always will oppose such illegal organizations. In 1856 I did all I could against the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, and I have now in my possession letters from prominent citizens of California in which the efficiency of my aid in suppressing that dangerous rebellion is handsomely acknowledged. In this valley it is well known that I did more last summer in opposing the action of the committee than any other person. I oppose the operation of the Utah statutes here, because I apprehend their establishment will destroy our prospects for a separate Territorial Government, and because I am convinced of the incapacity of the officers appointed as well as for the reason above mentioned, viz.: that a large majority of the people here, in fact I may say nearly the whole of the respectable part of our population, are unwilling to be governed by the laws which have been enacted by a traitorous band of foreign vagabonds, to

suit the peculiar views of Brigham Young.

In conclusion, I will say that for the sake of those who have given me the trouble of writing this letter, I hope to have no further occasion to notice them. **RICHARD W. ALLEN.**

## Chevalier Barnum and Lola Montes on their Travels.

Our amiable transatlantic cousins are enjoying a rich treat, or, rather, two treats. They sent to us some time ago the fascinating Lola Montes, ex-countess, ex-politician, ex-laneseuse, ex-actress—in fact, she had all the ex's, but none of the excellences of her sex. We had a good deal of Lola—rather too much, indeed; for a little of that sort of thing goes a great way. There were no special regrets when the dear one took advantage of the Galway line and left our shores. She carried with her, on the same principle of Esquimaux importations by arctic voyages, a specimen of American manufacture, in the shape of a Tammany Hall politician, redolent of the Powder Mug and dusty with the debris of the Coal Hole. The happy youth and still happier maid are on their travels through the United Kingdom. Lola is giving to the curious Britons some information, such as it is, upon the social and political peculiarities of our glorious republic. The agricultural population of Great Britain is notoriously gullible; but if they can take in all that Lola, who is a crinoline Munchausen, tells them, Mr. Bright may as well shut up his reform shop at once.

Of course we could not take such a treasure as Lola without giving something in return; so we have loaned to the English the Chevalier Barnum, ex-showman, ex-proprietor of the mermale, the woolly-horse, Joice Heth and Tom Thumb, ex-clock speculator, ex-fire annihilator and ex-Jenny Lind engineer. Although differing from Lola in style and manner, the Chevalier Barnum pursues essentially the same line of the country. Dickens tells of a dwarf who sat on the top of a barrel organ, and as the music came out felt his money coming in. Lola has the Tammany exile to see that her money comes in, and no doubt the Chevalier Barnum would like a similar contribution from the same source. We can spare them in any quantity, and it is their natural vocation to keep a sharp eye for the spoils.

We have given an instalment of Lola's lecture upon the United States, and we have before us the London journals which chronicle the debut of the Chevalier Barnum at St. James' Hall. He told the British people how to get money, adopting for the basis of his oration the theory that the aggregation of wealth was the entire sum and substance of human happiness. He compared himself with the great poets, painters and sculptors, and claimed that instead of being a humbug, he, like they, only heightened nature a little. Both Lola and the Chevalier occasionally let out some confessions of their queer operations, but with a degree of sublime audacity rarely paralleled in any age, they set themselves up as guides and teachers of the public mind. They are really very vulgar, common place persons, who have managed to acquire a certain degree of notoriety by unblushing impudence and untending pertinacity. The British public has a penchant for odd things, and we wish them joy of Barnum and Lola Montes. We can do without them; and we only hope that Mr. Bull will come down so liberally with his shillings that the twin luminaries will never be tempted to re-visit our shores. We have been bored with them quite long enough, and it is only fair that the broad shouldered Britons should bear their portion of the burden.—*N. Y. Herald.*

**WHERE PIKE'S PEAK IS.**—Pike's Peak, the prominent landmark of the newly discovered gold mines "out West," is situated in the Rocky Mountains, in latitude 38½ deg. north, longitude 105 deg. west. It is about sixty miles east of the western boundary line of Kansas Territory; sixty miles south of the southern line of Nebraska; one hundred and fifty miles due south of Fort Laramie, and six hundred miles west from Independence Mo. Its snows form the source of three large rivers: the Arkansas, which takes a southeasterly direction, the Kansas, which runs due east, and the South Platte, which runs northeast. A very heavy immigration, it is reported in our eastern exchanges, will flow into that region, next spring, from the Western and Northwestern States and Territories, and an attempt will be made to organize a new Territorial Government out of portions of Kansas and Nebraska.—*San Andreas Independent.*

**FRENCH MINISTER IN MEXICO RECALLED.**—M. Dr. Gabric, the French Minister in Mexico, has been recalled, says the Paris correspondent of the Picayune.

**DECIDEDLY COOL.**—George Washington Wilson lives in Baxter street, and occasionally in the Tombs. Yesterday he was brought before Justice Connolly on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He had been arrested the night previously, and when arraigned before the magistrate had quite recovered from the effects of his debauch. He had not the least idea, he said, why he should thus be dragged into a police court; but if the magistrate thought proper to fine him for doing nothing, why he might do so. Justice Connolly remarked that he had got tired of fining the delinquent, and, by way of variety, would send him to prison for ten days.

"Send me to prison for ten days!" replied the astonished Mr. Wilson. "Who is going to pay me for my time, I would like to know?" Justice Connolly—Oh, your time is of no importance. You can employ it as profitably in the Tombs here as you can on the Points. Prisoner—(Boiling with indignation)—I can, eh? Probably I kin; but will you pay me two dollars a day while I am locked up in there? I believe it is unconstitutional to serve a gentleman in this way, and I'll appeal from the decision of this 'ere Court if it costs me every red cent I've got. Magistrate—You have the right to do so if you choose. Prisoner—It shall be done, sir, or my name is not George Washington Wilson. [Exit prisoner, in the hands of the officers.]

**BREVITY IN CORRESPONDENCE.**—There is a story told of a gallant, who wrote to a noted General the following brief epistle:

"To General Simpson:  
Sally has accepted me; can I have her.  
Yours, PATTERSON."

To which the General replied:  
"Go ahead.  
Yours, J. SIMPSON."

—Exchange.

This is equalled only by a young gentleman, who, during the Mexican war, wrote to a young lady asking her hand. Her answer was "do as General Taylor told Santa Anna: Come and take me."

—Exchange.

"Mr. Lemon has come over to our party," said a politician, exultingly, to an opponent. "Well," replied the other, "if your party has nothing stronger than Lemon-aid to recruit with, it must be in a bad way."

"The only liberty-cap," says a witty author, "is a night-cap. In it men visit, one-third of their lives, the land of sleep—the only land where they are always free and equal."

**GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.**  
E. SAYERS, begs leave to inform his friends and the citizens of Utah, that he has on hand for sale, a choice collection of garden seeds, of his own growing, viz:

White sugar and blood-red beet; early York, drumhead and savor cabbage; long orange and white fall carrot; blue and yellow onion; marrowfat pea; large red and yellow onion; sugar corn; improved purple top, ruta bota, white stone and par. le. Let tulip with a variety of garden seeds, which he will sell on moderate terms, for cash or country produce at his garden.

E. SAYERS, 12th Ward, G. S. L. City.

**PROPOSALS FOR HAY.**  
SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Depot Quartermaster at Camp Floyd, Utah, till 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of February, 1859, for cutting and stacking hay for use of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, as follows: viz.

For Three to six hundred tons in Rush Valley.  
For Five to twelve hundred tons at Camp Floyd.  
For Three to six hundred tons on Chicken Creek.

In every case the hay to be stacked in "ricks," of not more than one hundred, nor less than fifty tons, each and on such grounds as the Depot Quartermaster may direct. The ricks to be enclosed by a fence, so as to be secure from the depredations of stock. The work to be completed by the first of September, 1859. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed.

"Proposals for furnishing hay."  
P. T. TURNLEY,  
Captain Q. M.'s Department,  
Depot Quartermaster's Office,  
Camp Floyd, Utah,  
February 4, 1859.

16-31  
N. B.—"Deseret News," please copy three insertions, and present bill at "Valley Tan" Office for payment.

P. T. TURNLEY,  
Captain Q. M.'s Department.

**LAW NOTICE.**  
ALEXANDER WILSON, U. S. Attorney, for Utah Territory, will attend promptly to professional business intrusted to him.  
Office with Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, G. S. L. City.  
17-11

**LIQUORS!**  
BEING desirous of closing out our extensive stock of liquors, we will hereafter sell the best St. Louis Rectified Whisky, at three dollars and fifty cents per gallon. Other liquors in proportion.  
MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.  
16-11

**SALT LAKE HOUSE.**  
JAMES TOWNSEND, Proprietor.

**Prices of Board.**  
Board and Lodging per week, \$12 50  
Board, (without Lodging,) 10 00  
Board, per day, 2 00  
Supper, Breakfast and Lodging, 2 00  
Single meal, 1 00  
Animals, per night, hay and grain, 2 00  
Payments to be made in advance.  
15-3m

**U. S. Mail Line**  
From St. Joseph to Great Salt Lake City.  
NOTICE is hereby given that passengers will not be carried by us on any section of this mail route until further notice, and that the agents and conductors on the route are positively forbidden from taking passengers, on any conditions whatever.  
J. M. HOCKADAY & CO.,  
Feb. 14, 1859. By P. K. Dotson, Agent.

**L. & A. CARR,**  
WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND  
**BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,**  
No. 49 Main Street,  
ST. LOUIS MO.

KEEP constantly on hand, all the spelling books, arithmetics, grammars, geographies, philosophies, reading books, histories, dictionaries, &c., now in use, which they offer at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER,

Has been selected with the greatest care, and is equal to any in the West. Having an EXTENSIVE BINDERY, Attached to their establishment, they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Blank Books to order, and at the shortest notice.

11-11

**MILLER, RUSSELL & Co.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GROCERIES, HATS AND CAPS,

**WINE, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.**  
THEIR stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Tea, Coffee, Cheating Tobacco, Sugar, Spice, Smoking Tobacco, Powder, Shot, Playing Cards, Pepper, Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Caps, &c., &c.  
Pale Cognac Brandy, Monongahela Whisky, Dark do do Bourbon do do New York do do Rectified do do Gin, Port Wine.

**FANCY GROCERIES.**  
French Mustard, Mixed Pickles, Durham do Assorted do Assorted Jams, do Gherkins, do Jellies, Piccolilli, do Syrups, Pickled Onions, do Cordials, Tomato Catsup, Brandy Peaches, Walnut Catsup, do Cherries, Mushroom Catsup, do Peas, Cayenne Pepper, Assorted West India, Celery Seed, Preserves, Spanish Olives, Rhubarb Pie Fruit, Pepper Sauce, Peach do do Assorted Sauce, Apple do do Nat. Preserves, Plum do do Capers Capotes, Rasperry do Natural Pres'd Pines, Gooseberry do Roast Turkey, Blackberry Brandy, Roast Chicken, Raspberry Brandy, String Beans, Fresh Lobster, Green Peas, Pickled do do Corn, Fresh Clams, Assorted Herbs, Mince Meat, do Sweetmeats, Sausage Meat, Natural Preserved Fresh Cauliflower, Peaches, Pickled do Nat'l Preserved Strawberries, Worcestershire Sauce, Natural Preserved Stoughton Bitters, Damsons, Fresh Salmon, Mushrooms, French Pickles, Asparagus, Hostetter Bitters, Tarragon Vinegar, Boker's do do Fields' Oysters, Le Drard's do Cove do Royal Windsor do Pine Apple Cheese, Maraschino, Olive Oil, Curacao, Assorted Candies, Absynth, Raisins, Scotch Ale, English Walnuts, Scheidam Schnapps, Brazil Nuts, Golden Grape Cognac, Figs, Old Virginia Peach Dates, Prunes, Mountain Dew Whis-Pecans, Family Supplies, Crackers, Morning Call, Cracknell's, Indian Queen Maderia, E. D. Cheese, also a large and well selected stock of

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Gents Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Ladies Shoes, Notions, Woolen Gloves, Hosiery, do Mitts, Buck Gloves, do Scarfs, do Mitts, Stationery, &c., do Gauntlets, All of which they offer upon the lowest terms for cash or country produce.  
G. S. L. City, Dec. 1st, 1858 61f

**A CARD.**  
G. S. L. City.  
The undersigned would most respectfully request the citizens of Utah that they are in possession of their old and well known stand in Great Salt Lake City, where the most desirable goods, adapted to the needs of the people, may always be found. We have established a house at Camp Floyd, where we will sell goods as kept here may be had at the same form rates. It may be an object for some of the citizens south, to know that they can procure goods at Camp Floyd, at the same prices as they can at this city.

Thankful for former patronage extending to this Territory, they would respectfully request the continuance of the same.

LIVINGSTON, KENTON  
In the course of ten days we shall be in the city, our friends with certainty concerning our return.

**MOUNT VERNON HOTEL**  
AT  
CAMP FLOYD, UTAH TERRITORY.  
CHARLES HARRIS, PROPRIETOR.

**TRAVELERS** and boarders always accommodated with the most market affords, and neat and comfortable accommodations. P. S. Farmers will be paid the highest price for all kinds of country produce.  
12-11

**NEW GOODS.**  
JUST received a full stock of GOODS, selected expressly for this market.  
1-11

**\$10 REWARD.**  
STRAYED or stolen from West Mountain (Lewis' Ranch) a roan Horse, branded JK on the near side above reward will be paid for its recovery. MADFORD CAMP.

**FOR SALE.**  
LAGER Beer and Ale, in suit purchasers. Manufactured by G. S. L. City.  
10-11

**FOR SALE.**  
ONE Thousand head of Santa Fe suit purchasers. I will take in wheat, oats, and barley. CHARLES HARRIS, Notary Public.

**D. W. BAYLIES & SON, MAKERS.**  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this City, and Camp Floyd, that they have just received from the East, a large quantity of Watch material, and will promptly repair or other jewelry, committed to them. Stobbs, at the Store of Livingston, and their Agent at Camp Floyd, and will repair and receive all watches placed in his charge, for carriage.  
G. S. L. City, January 3rd, 1859. 10-11

**CHAS. MAURICE SMITH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL AT LAW.**  
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

**S. M. BLAIR, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL AT LAW.**  
Office—Council House st., opposite Miller's.

**RADFORD, CABOT & Co.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., &c.  
At the old stand of Mr. Howard, Great Salt Lake City.  
1-6m

**WAGONS.**  
A FEW light kanyon wagons for sale by GILBERT & Co.

**THE EMPIRE, BILLIARDS.**  
J. M. WALLACE, (up stairs) Billiard Room, and Gilbert and General's Saloon open for visitors.  
The tables are new and perfect, and are spared to make it an agreeable resort for the exercise of this healthy and agreeable game.  
2-11

**EMPIRE SALOON.**  
THE BAR is now furnished with large and choice lot of liquors, wine, chased with great care, and to which those desiring WHOLESOME refreshment, called.  
2-11

**WANTED.**  
A FEW good Mules in exchange for Food Working Cattle. Apply to GILBERT & Co.

**HOT SPRING BREWERY.**  
WE have endeavored to furnish the Territory with a superior Malt Liquor, of the above striking, brilliant, and refreshing quality, and our customers furnished to customers either at the Brewery or Beer Saloon at Camp Floyd.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE TRAVELER, we have opened Dining Rooms at the Brewery, where can be procured at all hours. We have secured a good supply of beer, and an attentive hostler is ready to take care of the provisions and the difficulty of procuring food.

Single meals, Supper breakfast and lodgings, For animals, for a single feed of hay, grain, or straw, at 10 cents per bushel, and double those prices for feed over night. N. B. The highest cash prices paid for wool and produce of all kinds delivered at the Brewery.  
Hot Springs, Point of Mountain, Salt Lake City.

**COW STRAYED.**  
ON the 23d October last, a small light red COW, white face, and a small horn, horns small, was strayed from the place of Mr. Curtis, and is now in the hands of G. S. L. City, opposite the School well rewarded.

**WORK CATTLE.**  
100 Yoke of Work Cattle, working condition, for sale by GILBERT & Co.

**MILLER, RUSSELL & Co.**  
Wholesale and retail dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.  
HARDWARE, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c. and outlying goods generally, are now on hand. Most complete stock of goods in the Territory, which they have brought to this Territory, which they will sell at low figure, for Cash or Country Produce.  
1-11

**BY KIRK ANDERSON'S VALLEY TAN.**  
VOLUME THE VALLEY TAN IS PUBLISHED BY KIRK ANDERSON'S VALLEY TAN. There is great Valley of the Mi where else on the such a vast shed parched and fl economic distrib and no where else and transit want of gathering that are scatter Ohio, by the con servoirs near its navigable the y largest town crease of that str its banks are neccessitate such provided rivers b rather as chan more expeditio The same featur ngly manifested may be seen in In the Missis process has begun mouth upwards, from the source ult is that the pl body of water of times of conflu overwhelm every Of the other gr pasmodic marine ment to say th months do any o profitable access to, whilst machi axed to the ut perils and losses over, space to c fruitful in sugge in the results att economy of the

What we aim new application enterprise of striking, brilliant, and immensely transit, and assu new empire glea grade of which eade is now stru The proposition do make a river do make it on the travel up to the waiting to be ro crushed into ci Kansas [Kaw] navigable to bo short distance on sources however and at the base two long arms, t publican forks t an almost unbr until they unite Those who w that section of Hill Fork of th hundred miles th that almost paral work of this riv ance the South these one at a ti separates the w from those of th